THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

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J. M. TILFORD,

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Ind'plis.

President Indianapolis Journal Company. THE DAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year.

Selected Miscellany.

Opposing the Administration. The New York Argus, in noticing the charge common in the Republican papers that the Administration encounters the settled hostility of men who claim to be Democrats, remarks:

Let us bring this vague accusation down to the He did not enlist to carry corn? What does a test of Tacts. What has the Federal Government | Lieutenant care if the men under his command deplanded for the preservation of the Union and | dq waste the stores? He is after military glory the restoration of the power and authority of the | So with the Captain, so the Major, the Colonel Constitution? Money, credit, ships, arms and the Brigadier. It is not their business to look afmen. It has received unlimited votes of money, | ter the little details. They have other matters in unrestrained resort to credit, a navy suddenly hand. Besides, ever before the eyes of a military created, ample armament, and men flocking in commander shines the dazzling, delusive lightsuch numbers that the Government has again glory in the field. There is a patriotism at home, and again felt compelled to refuse more recruits. Nothing has been refused it; and no Democratic Our soldiers, our officers, will fight bravely, hevotes can be found recorded against measures of roically, victoriously, but underneath all the brapublic safety, since the crisis took the shape of a very is the pride, the desire for renown, which contest for self-preservation by arms.

to the mode in which money should be raised. ed against, leads to a sacrifice of public interests But the Republicans have also differed on these | for private advancement. points. The Morrill tariff is everywhere conderaned as calculated to defeat the object of revenue. Our State assembly (and it was understood the State officers) were opposed to an issue of legal tender notes, and in favor of preserving the specie standard of currency. A large number of Representatives in Congress and some of the members of the Cabinet, took the same view. In regard to the tax bill, Democrats may have differed as to the mode of levving the impost, but not as to the duty of meeting the requirements of the nation by the fullest taxation. Differences of this kind among Republicans still delay the

passage of the law. Democrats have voted against abolition in the District of Columbia. The President signed the bill under disclaimers. The Democrats oppose sweeping measures of confiscation and emancipa tion, because they fear they will protract the war and consolidate the power of the Confederates. The representatives of the loyal men of the South are united and earnest in this view and the President is understood to share in it.

As to such measures as the censorship of the press and the suspension of the right of trial in civil cases, the protest of Democrats has been confirmed by the reflection of most men, and by the assent of the Administration. Neither House of Congress could be got to pass laws authorizing Government interference with the press or with personal liberty. When the censorship was extended so all presses equally, on the plea of cutting off sources of information to the enemy, the Republican journals raised a clamor over their loss of profits that exceeded all that Democrats had unged in defense of principle.

No-the Administration has been sustained in every measure it has asked for to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union. It has been respended to by free grants of money and men and credit, as no Government ever before was. In the war with Grant Britain in 1812, and in that with Mexico, the political opposition refused to vote taxes, discouraged enlistments, and invoked defeat on our armies. Now, for the first time in a crisis of national danger, the old opposition are in power, and the Democrats in a minority. The former maintain the full rancor of partisanshipwhile the latter have sustained the Administration, better even than its avowed supporters, in all necessary steps for the preservation of the

It is a pure slander in the pretended no-party men to make this accusation against the Democracy; and there is no Democrat that has any selfrespect that does not resent it.

The Cheat Mountain Telegrapher. the Northwest, has recently given an account of by Professor Fletcher just previous to his untimely end, and which, from that circumstance, has a melancholy interest to the friends of both

When we read of the movements, sufferings, reverses and surprises of our armies now in the field, we only hear associated with these the names of those who are soldiers-either officers or privates. Yet there are many who play an important part, and who are essential to the well being of our army, who never wear the shoulder straps, and whose names are not chronicled by the puffing letter-writers of the regiments. One of the pecultarities of this war has been the celerity with which the telegraphic lines have sprung up in the wake of our progress. Through the forest and valley, and far away over the lonely mountains, to the very threshold of the enemy, have the wires been stretched. Could the story of the "army telegraphs" be written, it would abound in wildest adventure. Few can realize the labor and suffering, the watchful care and sacrifice deminded to perfect the system that gives us every naming as we sip our coffee, the news of the preceding day. Who guarded the lines? As you sit thus comfortably and complacently in your pleasant homes, far away in a lonely tent lies the ever active operator. The damp ground is his coach; a rubber coat his covering. All night he has rode with one or two assistants, to he has rode with one or two assistants, to every dollar wrongfully taken by a contractor repair the line," then back to his tent five have been taken by public servants. to "click" to you the news, and then stretching hi nself upon the ground endeavors to catch a few mement's sleep, and at the same time catches the cold that will eventurly destroy his constitution. But our object was to say a word of one individuat We leave the subject, hoping that it may reof June, when Gen. McClellan took command in

being extended and had to be carefully watched. We messed at the same table with him and were often entertained by the stories of his adventures told in a modest, unassuming manner. When the army was almost surrounded at Elkwater and the telegraph wire was cut that connected the General's quarters with Col. Kimball at the summit, our hero, all alone, wended his way through the woods filled with the enemy and delivered the message which he could not send on his "pet But we have not time to speak as we should like of his services and exploits. We had not forgotten him, and had often wondered how long even a constitution such as his could "hold up" under such labors. A few weeks ago we Were accosted on the street by a pale, leeble, emaciated man, who seemed to have suffered everything that "flesh is heir to." We only recognized the trembling voice as that of our friend E. R. Bryant, the Cheat Mountain telegraph operator. Though he had not been entered at the street by a pale, leeble, emaciated man, who seemed to have suffered everything that "flesh is heir to." We only recognized the trembling voice as that of our friend E. R. Bryant, the Cheat Mountain telegraph operator. Though he had not been entered everything that "flesh is heir to." We only recognized the trembling voice as that of our friend E. R. Bryant, the Cheat Mountain telegraph operator. Though he had not been entered everything that "flesh is heir to." We only recognized the trembling voice as that of our friend E. R. Bryant, the Cheat Mountain telegraph operator. Though he had not been entered everything that "flesh is heir to." We only recognized the trembling voice as that of our friend E. R. Bryant, the Cheat Mountain telegraph operator. Though he had not been entered everything that "flesh is heir to." We only recognized the trembling voice as that of our friend E. R. Bryant, the Cheat Mountain telegraph operator. Though he had not been entered everything that "flesh is heir to." We only recognized the trembling voice as that of our friend E. R. Bryant, the Cheat Mountain telegraph operator. healthy constitution for the good of his country. Col. Ricker, Superintendent of the T. and R. R. R., has employed Mr. Bryant as his principal operator, and we trust that he will soon recover a

> The Waste of War. The Boston Journal has a letter from Pitts

burg Landing, dated April 26, wherein the writer

It is raining hard to day. Yet as I look along the river bank I see thousands of sacks of meal Amouncing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; and barrels of bread exposed to the rain. Near by is a quantity of moldy coffee, wet in some former shower and poured upon the ground. Many of the sacks of meal have burst by handling, and bushels are wasted. Yesterday I noticed a teamster give a half bushel of outs to a mule. The animal ate perhaps four quarts, and the remainder was wasted. He had had enough oats, or, as the farmers say, he was cloyed and refused them. It is waste everywhere. No one thinks of economy. No one cares to save anyall cases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not and mechanics of New England, who are taught treasure of the people. O, ye thrifty farmers and mechanics of New England, who are taught to know that if you take care of the pence the pounds will take care of themselves, who cractice economy as a virtue, that you may have to give to him who needs, one glance at war-at the camps-at the riches trod into the mirewasted by neglect, and destroyed ruthlessly-if you could but see the broken wagons, the dead horses, the harness, saddles, equipments, the stripped, torn, battered, thrown aside, abandoned, you would raise one universal cry of indignation. But let me inform you that indignation amounts to nothing. What does an irresponsible teamster care for mules? It is his prerogative to thrash them, to pound them over the head, to cut them up with his tremenduous whip, to bang wagons over logs and stumps regardless of consequences. Novody calls him to account. What does a soldier detailed from the ranks to carry corn care if the sack bursts open when he tosses it upon the ground? Nothing. It is not his corn. makes men, officers especially, selfish, jealous, It is true that Democrats have differed as to which stifles patriotism, and which, if not guard-

> A Libel on the Cincinnati Enquirerind.anapolis Sentinel and Mr.Schna-We find the following in the Indianapolis Jour-

"Mr. Schnabel, the somewhat notorious Pennsylvania politician and lecturer at Connecticut peace meetings, has turned up, since his liberation from Fort Lafayette, at Yellsville, Arkansas, at the head of 1,900 men, as a Colonel.

"This Schnabel is one of the men whose arrest was proclaimed by John C. Breckinridge in the Senate to be 'an outrage on the Constitution, and which the secession Democratic papers of the Cincinnati Enquirer and Indiana Sentinel stripe declared made our Government 'a despotism worse than Austria.' Both the prisoner and his apologist are now in the rebel army, while their editorial advocates are doing their best by dividing the loyal States to assist them." It is a sufficient reply to the above scurrilous and libelous assault of the Republican organ, to

give the following, which we find in the New York Tribane (Abolitica) of the 7th inst.: "The story that Mr. Schnabel, of Pennsylvania who was recently released from Fort Lafayette, had gone to rebeldom and taken command of a regiment, is contradicted by the New York Freeman's Journal, which says he was in that city on

The Journal may thank its good luck if it is not held to answer before a legal tribunal for its libel upon Mr. Schnabel, who is a much better Union man than any person connected with it. It is about time that these shameful attacks upon private character were brought to a close by the parties who indulge in them being heavily mulcted for damages, as they will be ere long before the juries of the land. The Journal, which has the audacity to stigmatize us as secession, openly advocated the letting of the Southern States go out of the Union in peace. After Lincoln was elected, and the Southern States began to move toward secession, this par excellence Union print, the Indianapolis Journal, said:

"Of what value will a Union be that needs links of bayonets and bullets to hold it together? If any State will go from us, let it go." The Southern States took its advice, and our civil war is the consequence .- Cin. Enq.

Public Morals at Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, one of the leading abolition papers of The following sketch of one who has rendered the state of morals in and around the National raunble service to his country was furnished us Capital. The contrast which he presents is not very flattering to the Republican Administration. We republish the following paragraph from his

> The tone of morality here is considerably lower than it has ever been before. This is admitted on all hands, and can be proved, or rather needs no proof, for the air is heavy with public and private guilt. A few years ago, a high Austrian official, whose peculations were discovered, applied the lances to his own veins, and another, similarly situated, hanged bimself. There is no such sense of shame here. Any coroner's jury in Washington would find a verdict of insanity for such conduct, and the verdict would be ac

> cepted in good faith. The Southerners, as a class, had a very nice sense of honor so far as the public treasury was concerned. Floyd was an exception-almost a solitary exception-to the rule. When they held the power here there was comparatively little thieving, and when any was discovered it was promptly exposed and denounced. There has been a change-a fearful change for the worse. The frauds and attempted frauds on the treasury, in one channel and another, come so fast, and from such unexpected quarters, that one is bewildered in contemplating them. Yet nobody has been brought to justice, and nobody seems to think it possible that any body should be brought to justice. "Ob, those rascally contractors!" says some honest man in the rural districts. For

This certainly is alarming. Why is it tolerated by an Admistration which came into power professing honesty, and promising retrenchment and reform? Will honest men stop and investigate?-Ohio Statesman.

Arming the Slaves.

Western Virginia, he had in his employ as principal telegraph operator a young man from New Albany. When the former left for the Potomac our operator continued with Gen. Sleigh; and when our own brave Gen. Reynolds came, he was still in charge of all matters connected with the "telegraph." It was at Cheat Mountain Pass we first saw him. He seemed never to tire, but day and night was on the move. The lines were Brigade.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.

Journal is the well known organ of the Union sentiment in Kentucky:

THE ALBANY UNION PARTY.

movement is thoroughly sectional.

To prove this, it is neccessary only to point out and the decision will thrill the hearts of patriots the several anti-slavery articles of the addresss, with joy and gratitude. which besides the exclusion of slavery from the Territories and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, are the freeing of the slaves Ohio Republicanism and Soldiers of rebels, as the penalty of rebellion, the unre-stricted liberty of teaching Abolitionism in the slave States, by speech and by the press, the pro- between two and three o'clock or Friday mornhibition of future slave States, and the adminis- ing, to meet again next January. tering of the Constitution henceforward in a spir- The significant feature, however, of this memit of settled hostility to slavery. These different orable night session was the discussion and ac-

with this movement, we quote from the address Holmes, succeeded in getting it before the House to be eradicated and removed.

"Whatever differences of opinion may have forgotten by those who heard t.

and that the Constitution must hereafter be ad- who are not. advancement of those principles on which our made a speech against the bill. ment, should be made to bear the penalties which every such individual incurs by the guilt of treason or resistance to lawful authority. And we vote.

lishment of these principles in the administration of the Republicans. He paid a high com-of the Government, the defeat of the rebellion pliment to our noble volunteers, and expresswill gives us neither indemnity for the past, nor | ed entire confidence in their honesty and regard

dom of speech and of the press, in every and petitioners had asked the legislature to pass State and in every section of the common a law to prohibit negro immigration, but the ma-Union. We demand that the citizens of each | jority have utterly disregared the wishes of those State shall be entitled to all the privileges and petitioners. He wanted the soldiers to have a immunities of citizens in the several States. And voice in deciding the questions that will grow out while we proclaim anew our solemn promise to of this negro immigration, which has been invited stand by the Constitution of the United States, by Republican votes. The soldier absent fight and to respect all its guarantees, we demand such ing the battles of his country, and the negro in a construction of those provisions as shall conform his very home! Terrible to think of. The into its essential spirit; and not, by converting it creasing tread of the Democracy which these into an instrument for the aggrandizement and Republicans hear alarms them. The fact that Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquili- opposition to this bill. We shall see by the action ty, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of lib-brave volunteers. erty to ourselves and our posterity."

tion and of agitation for the avowed purpose of carrying such hostility into practical effect under the guise and shelter of the Constitution; and this proclamation constitutes the basis of the new | The editor of the New Albany Ledger, in conparty. We need not refer to the history of the nection with the proposed "Union" Convention caucus, abounding in admissions that the whole to be held at Indianapolis in June, says: movement is thoroughly Republican, or to the "If the Convention which is to meet on the such a party conservative, or national, or Union, is to trifle with the solemn issues of the hour. To

in this movement, it is in one aspect not without and injustice of confiscating all property owned encouragement to reflecting patriots. When a by rebels, no matter what their degree of guilt; the trick generally implies that his proper char-acter has in his own estimation become obnoxious the Union and maintaining the Constitution—if party does so, the trick implies the same thing, resentative men to stand upon the platform, it is not generally, but universally. The Albany not unlikely that thousands of Democrats will movement, therefore, is, whatever else it may be, support the June in preference to the January a confession on the part of the Republican lead-

minority take by artifice what they acknowledge sustains these unconstitutional acts they can not get straightforwardly? Will the If the editor or any one else wishes to sustain a majority of the Northern voters, who are national in their views and sentiments, who comprehend that "Hands off" and "Mind your own business" are the two golden rules of our political system—who, although disliking slavery and reject—Does it not "manfully denounce as enemies of ing it on their own behalf, are not willing, under whatever guise, to enter upon a systematic war-fare, or any other sort of warfare, against the "We are utterly opposed to the twin heresies," opposite disposition and determination of the Northern sectionalism and Southern secessionism Southern States, who hold that the common Gov- as alike inimical to the Constitution?" What ernment should be administered in the spirit stronger language could be used? neither of hostility nor of favor to Southern in-stitutions, but of honest impartiality, and who believe that the preservation of the rights of the States in their whole constitutional integrity is the only sure way of preserving the rights or even the existence of the General Government- done." This is another groundless ins will, we say, the men who agree in these grand particulars, and who constitute the majority of the Northern voters, suffer themselves to be cheated out of victory when victory to them is victory to the Constitution, victory to the Constitution, victory to the nation of which these glorious powers are the body and the soul? We hope not; we

eay not.

If they do, they will postpone indefinitely the Does he think it will enunciate better Democratic lishment of the Government; for the or National doctrine than this? breach which secession has made in our system Again, the editor wants a repudiation from the can never be healed under the auspices of coun- Convention of "the schemes for freeing slaves. can never be healed under the auspices of counsels such as those ennunciated in the Albany address. Never. Under such auspices, the South, though vanquished and disarmed, could not be brought back to her allegiance, but would lie in gloomy contumacy, gathering strength from the festering counciousness of insult and oppression, and yearning for the moment fatal to all, which

How the Union Men of Kentucky Re- if better counsels should not ultimately prevail gard the Union Party Movement in among as, would come at last, when he assault New York-Genuine Unionism vs. of a foreign foe should point out her opportunity Bogus Unionism.

We take the following excellent article from the Louisville Journal of the 8th instant. The patriotism? Are the Northern people to be led by such leaders? We can not believe it. We

One of two events is at any rate ertain; and we state the alternative not in the sprit of dicta-We have read the address and resolutions put the people of the North must now voluntarily tion or of menace, but of sad convicion. Either We have read the address and resolutions put forth by the recent Legislative caucus at the capital of New York, a very elaborate history of that caucus by "A Republican Member of the Assembly," a concurring but less elaborate history of the same caucus by a "Union Democratic Member of the Assembly," and finally the remarks of the Republican and Aboliton press of sponse of the Republican and Abolition press of a fleeting visitation. Of this there can be no reathe Empire State. Having thus considered in an authentic form the origin, motive, history and ahead in full view; and these false hearted Northresult of the caucus, with the reception given to the result by the anti-slavery organs of New York, ervation of their party as an engine of ambition and having, when the movement was first bruited, referred to it in our columns as likely to open the way for the desired embodiment of the non-seventies of the North was now feel. the conservatives of the North, we now feel bound to express, in very decided terms, the disappointment we feel at the issue. The hopes we ventured to cherish in relation to this movement ventured to cherish in relation to this movement. were premature. The new party is clearly nothing more or less than the Republican party under another name, and if consummated will render awful moment has seldom come up for the dethe immediate consolidation of the Northern con-servatives impossible. It is essentially and prac-tically an anti-slavery party. In other words, the

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned

propositions are plainly set forth in the address, tion on the bill to enable the Ohic volunteers to and are declared to be points in respect to which vote wherever they may be on the day of election in our State. That whole-souled patriotic That we may not be thought to deal unfairly Democrat, Mr. Uhl, the Representative from as follows:

"The causes which brought on this rebellion, with all their attendant perils and evils, have yet to be eradicated and removed.

by reporting it back from a select committee. Mr. Converse promptly moved that it be engrossed for a third reading. Motions to kill the bill then rapidly followed from the Republican side. A discussion ensued which will never be hitherto prevailed, or may still prevail, on the Mr. Smith, the Republican number from Clin-

general subject of slavery, no one can doubt that ton, made two or three speeches against the bill. it is, if not the primary cause, the pretext and He argued that the law would be unconstitution powerful agent of the present rebellion. al, and that it would destroy the purity of elections-claiming that it would be a great source of "However men may have differed heretofore as corruption. Thus he charges that our brave and to the power of Congress over slavery, there is gallant volunteers are not to be trusted to hold an now a very little difference among those who ekction-that they are less honest than those have ac ed together in support of the Govern- who stay at home and hold elections and vote. ment as to the practical necessities of the future. Dr. Dressel spoke in favor of allowing the vol-We all agree that slavery must never again be unteers to vote. His arguments were convincpermitted to increase its power by invading free ing and conclusive. He remitded the Republi territory, or bringing new slave States into the cans that their opposition to the bill arose from a Union therefrom; that it must ceare to exist in wholesome fear of Democratic thunder from the the District of Columbia, which is under the ex- noble soldier boys. Kill this bill, said he, and clusive jurisdiction of the General Government; the soldiers will know who are their friends and

ministered in the spirit of freedom, and for the Mr. Odlin (Republican) from Montgomery, institutions rest, and not for the perpetuation of Mr. Gribben (Democrat) from Hancock, who slavery. We all agree that slavery, so far as it has just returned from the battlefield at Pittsmay be of pecuniary, social or political value to burg Landing, with the remains of a dead any individual in rebellion against the Govern- brother that fell there nobly defending the Union

all agree in sustaining the wise and constitutional Mr. Converse made a clear, logical and conpolicy of President Lincoln, by which, through vincing speech in favor of the bill-in favor of aid extended by the General Government to such allowing soldiers to vote. He answered in a States as may initiate measures for the emancipa most triumphant manner the constitutional obtion of their slaves, we may hope, at some future jections that had been raised against the bill, and not distant day, to be delivered forever from the curse of slavery.

jections that had been raised against the bill, and not distant day, to be delivered forever from the charges of fraud and corruption that "Unless the country can rely upon the estab- had been insinuated against them by some for law and order. He desired that they should and in deciding at the ballot box the great ques-"When the war is closed, we demand free- tions we shall soon have to meet. Fifty thousperpetuation of human slavery, pervert it from there are four Democrats in the army to one its oirginal purpose to "form a more perfect of the other party accounts for the Republican

ty to ourselves and our posterity." Mr. Hills (Republican), from Medina, spoke Here is the proclamation of a deadly hostility bitterly and excitedly against the bill. to slavery, and of a complete programme of ac- The Republicans then killed it, while the

Entirely too many Provisos,

enthusiastic responses of the extremist Republi- 18th of June shall do that which the January can journals, in order to put the movement in its Convention ought to have done-manfully detrue light. The result speaks decisively for itself. nounce as enemies of the country alike Southern The basis adopted tells the whole story. To call Secessionists and Northern Abolitionists; shall represent it as anything but the Republican party | country; denounce as a most dangerous and disguise is to attempt to cheat the public. The alarming doctrine that recently put forth of conwhole thing is simply a piece of cold-blooded verting eleven Slates of the Union into Territories or dependencies of the Washington Govern-While, however, we are bitterly disappointed ment; speak in fitting terms of the inhumanity man drops his proper name and assumes an alias and resolve in favor of a vigorous prosecution of in a degree fatal to his particular ends. When a they shall do this, and nominate a ticket of rep-

ers that the Republican party, as such, is odious | We should like to know what hope the editor to the majority of the Northern voters. The has of any such action from this proposed Conmovement is an acknowledgement that the Re vention? Does he not know that the whole publican party in its proper character is played scheme is gotten up by Repulican leaders-by the out, and can hope to succeed in the approaching elections only by concealing its proper character under an assumed name. In other words, the is in lieu of the regular Republican Convention, movement presupposes that a majority of the for the nomination of their regular State ticket, voters of the North are national, not sectional. and that Republicans will be the recipients of all This surely is a cheering assurance from the the desirable offices—that the present incumbents highest authority. We however, would very will again be re-nominated, unless they are bought willingly dispense with the assurance, seeing that off by a promise of better positions? It sounds it has come in the shape of a bold and dexterous attempt to nullify the truth while acknowledging it. Will this attempt succeed? Shall the sectional tirely of the followers of the very party which

In short, there is not a point raised by our co- they are, people without shoulder straps will get temporary but what has been boldly taken hold of there at the risk of being shot. If the army had by the Democratic Convention. All that he wants declared affirmatively by the approaching Republican Convention, has been for months before the people, as the platform of the Democracy of Indiana boldly and freely uttered. All that he desires to see condemned has been denounced without reserve by our Democratic Convention. All that he desires to see condemned has been denounced without reserve by our Democratic Convention. All that he spirit of adventure of some of its followers, it would get licked, or do something before many days. Gen. Halleck need not be afraid of any one, from personal observation, learning his force or its disposition. It cannot be done. Spies withing the desires to see condemned has been denounced by the spirit of adventure of some of its followers, it would get licked, or do something before many days. Gen. Halleck need not be afraid of any one, from personal observation, learning his force on his lines would be as harmless as sucking days. without reserve by our Democratic Convention, doves. His stringent orders must have some oth

without reserve by our Democratic Convention, by every Democratic statesman, and every Democratic editor. What more does he desire?

Surely any one who hesitates to support the platform and ticket, basing their objections upon the grounds stated above, is anxious to seek a pretext for a change of front—to cover his retreat to the enemy. We would have more respect for men who come out openly on the side of the scheming, disunion, sectional Republicans, than those 'who wear glasses, and, like scurvy politicians, pretend to see things they do not," in the platform now receiving the support of all who deserve the name of Union Democrats—the platform laid down on the 8th of January last. Beware of all such men!—Vincennes Sun.

doves. His stringent orders must have some oth er object in view than simply that of keeping the world in the dark in regard to his plans and their progress.

I would judge from what I can gather that our advanced line is about four miles from the rebel General Chalmers, picked up by Lieut Messenger, of the 53d Ohio, (in a deserted "secesh" tent) on Friday last, May 2d, ten miles south of here. You will observe that the instructions for the order—to muster out certain of ficers—is from Gen. Bragg. The impression here is, that the officers named as mustered out of the Confederate sorvice, had charge of the ware of all such men!-Vincennes Sun.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From the South.

Arrival of a Refugee from Richmond at the fleet off Fort Pillow-The Effect of Reverses on the Southern Leaders-Union Manifestations in

FORT PILLOW, May 11, via CAIRO, May 12. I have had a conversation with a gentleman direct from Richmond via Mobile. He is an intelligent man, and heretofore a prominent South- reached us yesterday and was published to the ernor, enjoying the confidence of the rebel Gov-ernment. When he left Richmond the evacuation of Yorktown had been determined upon, and the news of the surrender of New Orleans had been received. The President and his Cabi had been received. The President and his Cabi | 53d Ohio, ten miles south of Pittsburg Landing net officers were utterly dispirited, though they in tent of deserted "secesh" on Friday, May 1st, attempted to put a good face upon their reverses, and obstinately refused to openly admit a defeat. With the evacuation of Yorktown, they fully calculated upon the surrender of all of Vir-

The rebel capital is in process of removal to Montgomery, Alabama, the place of its nativity. This is being effected in the most quiet manner possible, to avoid creating any increased public alarm. The Government officials would not Daniel Allen, Stringfellow and Stevenson, 3d take their departure from Richmond until the last moment, hoping by their proximity to encourage the army opposed to McClellan, not to victory, which was conceded to be impossible, but to an obstinate resistance; entailing the greatest possible loss of life upon the victorious invaders.

Mississippi.

Capts. Milam, Wilburn, Alcorn, Young, Lieuts.

Glem, Holdhouser, Tate, H. H. Fowlkes, Capt.

L. M. Laishea, 1st Mississippi.

Lieut. Cooper, Captain Reed, 20th Mississippi.

By order of Brig. Gen. Chalmers.

W. T. Stricklen, A. A. A. Gen. ated without a struggle, and the Federal army must be decimated, if possible, as the price of every victory they gain.

and disheartening event. Davis has not exple- tion in the States, through some indirect action tives sufficiently severe with which to denounce of the Federal power, it is interesting to recur to his officers engaged in that affair. Poltroons, the views of Henry Clay, as found in his cowards, traitors, knaves, abolition tools, &c., are of New Orleans closes the door of communica- for extended extracts, which would, we are quite tion between the rebels and the outside world. It also shuts up their most profitable field of sup-ply, and in fact the only field they had really cal-ume in question, as affording some very prophetic culated on. Texas, the grain and cattle growing | and very original thoughts on the subject. State whence the commissary department of the On the question of West India emancipation South has hitherto been largely supplied, is now Mr. CLAY used the following remarkable lan Mississippi by stealth from Texas via Louisiana liament are? and Arkansas. They argue that it is impossible for the Federals to guard seven hundred miles of

ing until another harvest.

line of the Mississippi Central railroad, or a por | -Chicago Tribune. tion of it, in order to prevent its use by the Just as we said a few days ago, the East is en Union forces. Failing in this, they will fall back joving itself while the West pays the piper. The

My authority is indisputable, but cannot with meet them by depreciation in prices. The East propriety be given in this connection. When can afford to let the war go on, while the West the gentleman left Richmond nothing was known has anything left to pay for it.—Galena Courier. of Beauregard's intention to evacuate Corinth. On the contrary, the confidence was sought to be inspired that he could hold the place; but at Mobile it was generally believed that he was evacuating, and at Memphis the report had it that the place was already occupied by the Federals, and that Beauregard, after making a feint of falling back on Grand Junction, had executed a flank movement, and taken a position on the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, south of Corinth. At Memphis there was much boldness manifested in the expression of Union sentiment, in view of the probable occupancy of the town by

Our Army Correspondence—From Pittsburg Landing.

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN., May 7, 1862. sters and army followers.

no enemy of any considerable number will be found in the intrenchments of that noted place when our army reaches them. The heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday nights delayed operations, which the fine weather of a week previous had fairly set in motion. The heavy siege guns have to be dragged along by oxen, and one night's rain renders the low swampy grounds of the ravines impassable for a day at least to anything larger than a lap-dog. The soil of these low places is peculiar to themselves. Cover them with water, which a few hours' rain will do, and they are a perfect quicksand. Give the water a day to run off, and they dry out with a few hours' sun, and become passa ble again. I have seen a division move its artillery and trains over one of these places with scarce the trace of wheel on the ground, and

bring an empty wagon back over the same road. You can conceive then the difficulty of moving forward the immense army. The good people at home must be patient and The good people at nome must be patient and take matters coolly, as the sanitary people and curiosity hunters here have to do; and if General Beauregard happens to give Halleck the slip, they must not grumble until they come here and see the difficulties the latter had to overcome to get at the active little Frenchman.

one night's rain render it utterly impossible to

Gen. Pope's division on the left have had the principal part of the skirmishing as yet. He oc-cupied Farmington after sharp resistance, and has had some opposition to nearly every day's move. He has taken a great many prisoners, but no two gangs of them, I am intormed, agree in their statements of the number of troops, or the condition of things in Corinth. The impression, however, grows that the big fight of the war will ing to the front, are very strict, but strict as ting it .- Louisville Dem.

of the Confederate sorvice, had charge of the lines hastily collected before the late battle, for thirty days, as there were many such then at

Our Indianapolis friends here are well as far as I can learn. Capts. Harris and Lyman, of the Quartermaster's Department, have floating quarters on the river. Myers, Stevenson and Yohn, of the Pay Department, arrived yesterday with pockets full of rocks for the boys, and I daily see dozens of faces well known on Washington

The news of the evacuation of Yorktown army. The boys call these frequent evacuations the "Tennessee Quick Step."

Copy of order found by Lieut. J. B. Messenger,

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, WITHERS'S DIV., Corinth, Miss., April 15, 1862. GENERAL ORDER, No. 22: In obedience to in struction from Major General Bragg it is hereby ordered that the following officers be honorably discharged from the service of the Confederate

Capts. Moses McCarley, Dick Allen, Lieuts.

Mr. Clay on Emancipation. In these days of negro emancipation in the The fall of New Orleans was an unlooked for District of Columbia, and of proposed emancipamild terms for him to apply to them. The loss speeches on those subjects. We have not room sure, interest the reader; but we refer to the vol-

ble alternative to submission, is now offered to the rebel army. This is the great trouble now The West India slaveholder was neither reprebearing upon the pretended government. They sented nor representative in that Parliament. And can still make a show without Virginia, but it is while I most fervently wish complete success to impossible to keep an army in the field with noth- the British experiments of West India emancipaing for them to eat. Very nice plans had been tion, I confess that I have fearful forebodings of aid for the distant future. The cotton fields of a disastrous termination of it. Whatever it may South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississip-pi were to be planted with corn, by which means, ish Parliament have treated the West India slaves after another harvest, they would in this respect, as freemen, it also treated the West India free be independent of the rest of the world, but un men as slaves. If, instead of these slaves being fortunately the rest of the world is cut off from separated by a wide ocean from the parent counthem before the harvest is ripe, and they are left try, three or four millions of African negro slaves in a sad dilemma. Counting on a successful re-sistance at Cornith, they still have some hope of Wales and treland; and their owners had been having the superabundant crops of the North members of the British Parliament-a case which brought to them, by barges and floats on the ex- would have presented some anology to that of treme Upper Tennessee river, from Eastern Ken- our country-does any one believe that it would tucky and Southwestern Virginia; but, if Beau- have been expedient or practicable to have regard is compelled to retreat from his present emancipated them, leaving them to remain, with position, this whole channel is cut off. Their all their embittered feelings, in the United Kingnext reliance is to run their produce across the dom, boundless as the powers of the British Par-

The East and the West. river so closely as to prevent the transit of consid- While the West has severely felt the pressure erable quantities of supplies.

In this stretch of the Mississippi there are innumerable streams running into it from far up in the interior of the western country. Boats can has been enjoying a season of remarkable and the interior of the western country. be loaded at the headwaters of these streams and when the proper time arrives, floated down and run into some convenient bayou or creek on the eastern shore and unloaded. Such are the des- sent a capital of twenty-five millions. The half perate expedients resolved upon to eke out a liv- yearly dividends amount to upwards of a million Should Beauregard be defeated at Corinth, a num. The amount of dividends paid on the new line of defence has already been determined same stock last midsummer was only \$517,900. upon, extending from Charleston, South Caroli- Facts like these speak their own comment, and na, along the line of the Georgia railroad in a direct westerly course through Atlanta, Georgia, gains of the last six months; for many of the Jacksonville, Alabama, and Columbus, Missis-sippi. An attempt will also be made to hold the

upon the Mobile and Ohio road. Such are some of the nice laid schemes for the promulgation of the rebellion.

East furnishes army supplies, and the West will be called upon one of these days to foot the bills, besides being deprived of the ability to

"Distinguished" Visitors. The New York Tribune announces in its issue

of Saturday, in two different columns, the important fact that the family of the distinguished "contraband" who is at present the executive of Hayti, are to honor our commercial metropolis with a visit during the present month, coming in the Haytien-man-of war, "Twenty-second of De cember." We are further informed that they are on their way to Paris, and are highly educated and refined people, and the hope is expressed that "they will meet a proper reception from our countrymen." They come at a most opportune time to be loaded with honors. Our lawmakers and rulers are negro-mad, and the Geffrards will, doubtless, be made much J. J. BINGHAM, Esq.—Time here drags its slow length along—the only relief to the monotony of monomaniac Sumner would lead out one of the the amphibious life on the river hotels being the colored damsels; an ovation at New York; an arrival of all sorts of exciting yarns from the address of welcome from Wendell Phillips at advanced camps, which hunted down prove to be Boston, we humbly suggest as the skeleton of a sheer inventions of the fertile fancy of the teamtions, Japanese Ambassadors, Prince of Wales The lines are gradually but very slowly clos- honors will sink into insignificance in contrast ing around Corinth, and bets are two to one that with this triumphal tour of the first "darky"

Contrabands in the District.

Monday a curious spectacle was presented near the Federal Capitol-about sixty contrabands, of every age, sex and condition, marching unde military escort to the contraband head-quarters on Capitol Hill. They were mainly from Caroline county, Virginia, and about Fredricksburg and were brought up last night on the steamer from Acquia Creek. It is noticeable that "likely boys" and "valuable girls" are few in these crowds of contrabands.

They are mainly lame or decrepid men, an mothers with infants and very young children, not easily run off by fleeing masters. The contrabands are rapidly accumulating in the District, and seemed to be maintained at the public expense until white people hire them. This is a very serious and improper drain upon the public treasury, for many are so feeble and so encumbered that they cannot earn a living. This Dis-trict bids fair to become a National asylum for pauper blacks.

At the election for town officers in Can nelton on Tuesday the entire Democratic ticket was elected. Among the officers elected is Mr. D. L. Armstrong as Trustee, whose letters were recently opened by the postmaster in that town on suspicion that they contained treasonable mat-

ter .- N. A. Ledger. Daniel S. Dickinson, who was for a rea statements of the number of troops, or the condition of things in Corinth. The impression, however, grows that the big fight of the war will not come off in this "neck of woods."

The orders about persons not in the army goWHOLE NO. 1,193.

From Cincinnati Price Current May 14. Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

The great and accumulating supply of unem-ployed capital is becoming burdensome, and every safe way of investing it is being sought after with an eagerness and anxiety quite unusual in this country. Railway, State and Government stocks, which are regarded safe, are being bought rapidly, and rates have largely advanced within the past week, and we behold the remarkable fact of the stocks of the United States being actually above par, when the nation is engaged, not in a foreign war for its rights, but actually in an internal struggle for existence; and a struggle, too, of such immense proportions that the people of other lands regard it hopeless. Here is a fact for the contemplation of capitalists, statesmen and political economists, a new fact in the history of nations. On last Monday United States sixes sold at the New York Stock Board at 21/2 per cent. prem., taking gold for the standard. This is certainly a new thing under the

The demand for money, in this city, continues of the most limited nature, and the banking or money dealing business is now the dullest and least profitable of all others. The exchange business, which was a great source of profit, now business, which was a great source of profit, now hardly pays expenses, which is one of the results of the Government currency. Good business paper can be easily negotiated at 8 per cent., the quotations being 8a10 per cent., but good parties, to whose paper no risk is attached, find no difficulty in obtaining money at 6 per cent.

The demand for exchange has been quite moderate, and the general aspect of the market has

erate, and the general aspect of the market has not undergone any alteration. Gold has advanced owing to the advance in New York, not in consequence of any demand in this city. We quote, Buying.

New York......par 1/4 prem Gold.......2@23/4 prem. 3@31/2 prem The weather has become dry and warm, the thermometer during the day time being as high

as 80 at noon the last three or four days. Spring work with farmers has been prosecuted with great vigor and an immense breadth of land sown the last three weeks with oats and spring wheat. The ground has baked some owing to the previous rains, and some rain is needed now to facilitate corn planting. The fears of short crops of spring wheat and oats, entertained in April, owing to the late, wet spring, have been dissipated, and no deficiency in the crops for that

cause is now feared. The scarcity of labor in the agricultural districts, owing to the large number of men in the army, will no doubt result in a diminished breadth of land being planted with corn, more especially as the price is now so low; but a good supply of it will be in the country nevertheless, should the season prove favorable, as a moderate crop, with the quantity of the crop of 1861 still in the hands of farmers, will make the whole supply a ful!

The prospects of a large fruit crop were never better, probably, there having been no frost to in-

Fall wheat looks wonderfully well in all the States, and should this month and the early part of June be moderately dry, there seems to be no doubt that the crop will be a large one. The only danger is that it will grow too rank and rapidly should the weather be of a forcing char-

acter. There has been a moderate degree of activity in the general markets. Prices of breadstuffs are lower, whilst those of provisions are generally better. The unfavorable news from England and the depressing effect it had on the New York market, caused a decline in flour and wheat, though not to that extent which would have taken place had the receipts been large, and had had they been forced on this market. As it was, holders were not willing to submit to the decline asked by buyers, and in many cases stored in preference to selling. Superfine flour sold at \$4 10a4 15, but was held at \$4 20a4 25, and it was difficult to buy any below the latter quotations, at the close; but it was only by feeding the lemand as it existed, these rates could be real-

Wheat declined to 90a93e for red, and 95a98c white, and closed dull. Oats advanced to 36c, and corn to 35a36c, with good demand.

Rve advanced to 54c.

The distillers are buying corn and rye quite freely, owing to the continued active demand for Beef cattle declined fully 50cliper cental, and the market dall; good shipping lots sold at \$3 25a 3 50 gross. The supply was in excess of the demand. Hogs declined 25c, and very dull; the demand is confined to the wants of the city butchers. No ice curing whatever doing this season.

Sheep firm. The Provision market has been firm and buoyant, holders not being disposed to sell, generally speaking, under the impression that a demand from the South will soon arise, and lead to a speculative movement and a consequent advance in prices, and it has been difficult to buy, without paying the advance rates asked by holders. Mess pork has been bought to the extent of 7,000 brls, on New York account, at \$10 50a10 75 for country, and \$10 75a11 for city, closing at the outside rates. This pork was taken, we understand, to fill contracts made there for June delivery, and is being shipped by canal and lake at the low rate of \$1 25 per brl. There has been a good demand for beef, and 4,000 brls extra mess sold at \$12 50; this also goes to New York to fill Government contracts. Bulk pork has been held at 31/2, 41/2 and 51/2e for shoulders, hams and sides, but these rates being above those buy-ers were disposed to pay, there has not been much

Shoulders and hams sold to a modetate extent at 316 and 416c packed, and if the demand had been met at these rates, a large amount would

There has been hardly anything done in sides; the demand for Liverpool has ceased, though shoulders and hams are being still taken for that

Lard has been in good demand, but it was held higher, which, to a great extent, checked business; 71%c has been freely gaid for good country rendered, and 73%c for prime city, but at the close, under the advices from New York, the market was less firm. The stock of this article, in this city, is not heavy, and a good deal is being held out of the market, under the belief that it is the safest article to hold till autumn, in view of the large quantity which has already left the Butchers' lard is dull at 6a64c, without pack-

ages; head and gut at 616 a65 gc, and kettle-rendered gut at 63/4c.

Bacon sides have been in moderate demand at

5%c, but at the close were held at 6c, and not much in the market. No demand for shoulders; they are held at 334a4c. Sugar-cured bams are in fair demand at 7c. A firmer market for sugar, coffee and molasses

in New York, has induced a corresponding feeling here, and prices of sugar are in favor of sellers, and no forced sales making, which had been the case to a great extent previously. There is an improved jobbing demand, but all articles are purchased sparingly and with reference to current wants. The importations continue light and the amount going into consumption fair.

Linseed oil is very dull and salable only in the small way at 83a84c. The demand is quite

The whisky market has been greatly excited, and prices went up to 21c, but prices in New York giving way, 1c of this advance was lost, and the market closed at 20c. The distillers are making all they can, and dealers and speculators are laying up a large supply for the future. Should no tax be put on the stock on hand, as soon as the law goes into operation, all the distillers will stop and the demand will be supplied from the stocks; and as all dealers in the Northern or loyal States have been laying in heavy stocks as well as numbers of others who are not dealers, it is quite probable that any Northern demand which may arise will be easily supplied, and that an unusually dull and lifeless market will follow, except a Southern demand arises; indeed it would seem that the only hope of estabshing any important advance, depe

There is an important question connected with this matter, namely: in case of a drawback being allowed, in all foreign shipments of alchohol, equal to 20c per gallon for proof spirits, will this be allowed on shipments from the stock on hand? Should this be the case, owners will get from the Government nearly as much as the article cost hem, and can make an immense profit in addi-

The health of Camp Morton, the surgeons